

THE FARMER'S FRIEND, AND LABORING-MAN'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. I.

KENNEBUNK, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 30, 1831.

NO. I.

Miscellany.

Independence of the Farmer.—The merchant or manufacturer may be robbed of the reward of his labor, by changes in the foreign or domestic market entirely beyond his control, and may wind up a year, in which he has done every thing which intelligence & industry could do to insure success, not only without profit, but with an actual diminution of capital. The strong arm of mechanic industry may be enfeebled or paralyzed by the prostration of those manufacturing or commercial interests to whose existence it so essentially contributes, and on whose success it so essentially depends. But what has the intelligent and industrious farmer to fear? His capital is invested in the solid ground, he draws on a fund which from time immemorial has never failed to honour all just demands, his profits may be diminished indeed, but never wholly suspended: his success depends on no mere earthly guarantee, but on the assurance of that great and beneficent Being, who has declared that while the earth endureth, seed time and harvest shall not cease.

UNPRECEDENTED MOWING. Elijah M. Fox, of Suffield, Conn. mowed four measured acres of grass on the 28th of July ult. He began at sunrise and finished at one hour and twenty minutes before sunset, fresh and in good spirits. There were not less than six tons of hay. Fences were on three sides of the lot, and a heavy fall of rain during the forenoon added much to the labor. One acre of it, in which the grass was very heavy and badly edged, would have been a good day's work for a vigorous mower. There are two or three instances in which an equal surface has been mowed over, but for quantity and quality of labor, this is acknowledged by all to be the greatest feat ever accomplished in this part of the country. *Albany Argus.*

The Shakers of Harvard are building a barn which is probably larger than any structure of the kind on this continent. The dimensions we are informed are one hundred and fifteen feet in length, and forty five in width. It is four stories in height, and the calculation is to drive in on the upper floors, from the hill side and pitch the hay down, rendering much hard labor easy. The cost of this barn, when completed is estimated at \$3000. The Shakers of Canterbury, N. H. have a large barn, but it is excelled by the one at Harvard. *Bunker Hill Aurora.*

Anecdote.—Before our country took a stand among the nations of Europe, and while we were suffering depredations on every hand, the venerable John Adams remarked that the situation of the United States reminded him of the condition of Daniel Defoe's game cock—who on being in a stable among a number of horses, exclaimed, "take care, gentlemen, don't let us tread on one another."

Col. Crockett's last.—In a stump speech during the late canvass, he thus spoke: "Fellow citizens, I am opposed because I am not a literary man. Look at your President—look at our President! I will spell with him from a cross, and beat him at that."

Lexington Reporter.

Passing by a store in this town the other day, says the Newburyport Herald, we saw a dog, in which was a man and dog. A person stepped up to the wagon, raised a stick and exclaimed, "Have you paid \$2 time for dog?" "None of your business. If you like the dog, I'll strike you." "Then, by jolly I won't strike him."

Singular Case.—In a neighboring town a few days since, a man who had been engaged in the operation of skinning a cow, which had been probably by the bite of a rattlesnake, gave sudden indications of having been mortally wounded. His arm has since swollen to a considerable size, and but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Politics.

Let every farmer, mechanic, and laboring man read this.

American System.

A great deal is said in the papers about the American System. Some people do not understand what is meant by it. We will explain it in one sentence. The American System means, such legislation, or the enacting of such laws, as will encourage and support American Industry—such for example, as will provide that our farmers shall get a better price for what they raise, than foreigners who should import the same articles. That our joiners & cabinet and chaise makers, should get a better price for their work than those persons who send them here from other countries. That our shoemakers, saddlers, tanners, hatters, tailors, blacksmiths and coopers, should derive a greater profit from their labors than foreign mechanics could by sending their wares here to sell.—Now every one can understand the difference between the Clay party and the Jackson party. The Clay party are for having such laws. The Jackson party are opposed to them. All who are in favor of our mechanics, would of course vote for Henry Clay. Those who are in favor of putting down our mechanics would vote for Jackson. And, in our own State, those who are also in favor of encouraging our own working men, will vote for Daniel Goodenow for Governor—all who are opposed to encouraging them will vote for Samuel E. Smith. Mr. Goodenow belongs to the Clay party and Mr. Smith to the Jackson party. In order that laboring men may understand the American System better, we give below, a part of what is called the tariff, which is the law fixing the price which foreigners shall have to pay for bringing their manufactures into this country. Now this law the Claymen are opposed to repealing. The Jackson men are in favor of repealing it, so that foreigners can supply our market with their wares as cheap as our own laboring men. Let every farmer and mechanic look at these things.

Cabinet Makers.

Every English or foreign Cabinet maker who sends any of his work to this country to sell, is obliged to pay to our government a duty of 30 per cent. Thus if he sends a bureau worth 20 dollars, he must pay a duty of six dollars—so that he gets in fact but fourteen dollars. But our own cabinet makers get the 20 dollars as they have to pay no duty.

Boot & Shoe Makers.

Every foreigner who sends here his boots to sell, has to pay a duty of about 50 per cent. So that if he sells his boots for \$3, he gets but one dollar and a half; as he has to pay half to the government—our shoemakers get the whole.

Hatters.

All hats sent here from abroad have to pay a duty of 30 per cent.—so that if the hats sell for 5 dollars, the owner gets but 3 dollars 50 cents—but our hatters get the five dollars.

Tailors.

All wearing apparel imported has to pay a duty of 50 per cent. So that foreign tailors have to pay half the price of the garments which they send here to this government—but our tailors have no duty to pay, and put the whole price into their own pockets.

Blacksmiths.

Axes have to pay a duty of 25 per cent.—nails 5 cents on a pound—so that our blacksmiths get a third part more than foreigners for their axes, and three times as much for their nails.

Tanners & Saddlers.

There is a duty of 30 per cent. on leather. So that our tanners get nearly a third part

more for their leather, than foreigners get for theirs. Saddlers get nearly one third more for their saddles.

There is also a duty on cotton and woollen cloths—on cheese, candles, hides and almost every thing which the farmer has to sell—so that he gets a great deal higher price for what he has to sell, than those merchants who bring the same articles here from foreign countries.

Fishermen.

By the American System, fishermen get four dollars per ton as a bounty, and twenty cents per barrel export duty on Mackerel, by which fishing is made a saving business. The Jackson party are opposed to the encouragement of fishermen, and at the last session of Congress tried to repeal the law giving a bounty on pickled fish exported, and Mr. McDuffie threatened to attempt to get off the tonnage bounty. Let them continue in power, and the fishermen will have to haul up their vessels.

Now these laws were passed by Congress when Mr. Adams was President. A great many working-men petitioned for these duties to be paid. Never were better laws enacted. And mechanics and farmers now begin to feel their operations. A great many factories have been built—and they are very profitable. They employ a great many males and females at good wages. They afford too a good market for all which the farmer has to sell. But the Jackson party are determined to repeal these laws if possible. Let all working men take care that they do not have a chance to repeal them. If we want to be fairly paid for labor, let us not vote for Jackson officers. Mr. Goodenow is the candidate for Governor who is in favor of the American System; and Joseph Prime, Horace Porter, and John A. Morrill, candidates for Senators, support the same system.—Friends to your country attend the polls and vote for them.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The Saco Democrat of the 17th inst. in alluding to the complaints against this iniquitous Bill, notices only so much of it as relates to the County of York; and because it is not so palpably unjust, as far as York is concerned, it would hence infer that the objections to the other parts of the Bill are without just foundation. Why is this attempt to deceive the people? Why try to conceal and cover up the enormities of this Bill of Abominations? Is it because the apportionment in the other counties is so unjust and anti-republican, that it will not do to let the people understand it? Will not this party monster bear the light? It is expedient no doubt to withhold the truth in this case. It is safest for the Jackson papers to say but little about it. Discussion would lead their readers to examine its features, and enquiry would expose its baseness. No honest fairminded man would probably be able to satisfy himself of the justice of allowing a Representative to Danville, a Jackson town, with a population of only 1128 persons, while Otisfield, an anti-Jackson town with a population of 1273 is classed with Harrison another anti-Jackson town, containing 1067 more. Thus giving 1128 persons in Danville as much representation as 2340 persons in Otisfield and Harrison. If we look at Lincoln county, we find the same unequal and unjust provisions in the resolve, the better to promote party purposes. Patricktown and Washington both Jackson towns, with an aggregate population of only 1510, are allowed a representative, while Lewiston an anti-Jackson town with a population of 1544 is refused a representative, and is classed with Wales, having a population of 612. Lewiston is to have a representative 7 years only out of ten, and Wales a Representative 3 years. So that Lewiston has only seven tenths as much representation as Washington and Patricktown, although she has a larger population than both. In the same county, "New-Castle an

anti-Jackson town with a population of 1536 is classed with Alna another Anti-Jackson town having a population of 1175, making an aggregate number of 2711 necessary to elect one Representative. New-Castle, is larger than Washington and Patricktown, but has less representation. Alna is larger than Danville in Cumberland County but has less representation. Or in other language, it takes two anti-Jackson towns with a population of 2711 to be allowed one half as much representation, as the Jackson towns of Washington, Patricktown and Danville, with an aggregate population of 2638." Here are specimens of the gross oppression and iniquity practiced upon the people, and this too, by men arrogating to themselves the title of Republicans!! No wonder the Jackson papers dare not let their readers know the whole truth. If they did, they know that the honest men of their party, would at once be indignant, and revolt at such injustice, and base violation of the equal rights of the citizens.

In the apportionment of Representatives in Kennebec County, we see the workings of the same dishonest intentions. Greene, a Jackson town with 1324 inhabitants is allowed a Representative six years in ten, but Windsor with 1485 inhabitants, and Albion, with the territory North of it, having a population of 1468, are allowed each a Representative but five years in ten. In this county seven towns petitioned for a separate representation, and former Legislatures have usually paid some regard to the wishes of the people thus expressed, but all these towns have been classed, against their own remonstrances. On the other hand the town of Wayne asked for no separate representation, but yet it was granted.

Hancock County is cut up and gerrymandered so that, although this county gave a majority of votes last year for Gov. Hinton, and sent six anti-Jackson men to the Legislature, this year, if the votes should be as they were last, it will send seven Jackson representatives and four anti-Jackson; or in other words, the Jackson towns with a population of 10,098 will send 7 representatives, while the anti-Jackson towns with a population of 12,037 will be entitled to only 4 Representatives.

In Penobscot County 6 or 7 towns are strung together to form one District in a most inconvenient and unnatural manner. And no regard seems to have been had to the population required to send a Representative. Thus Orono with a population of only 1473 is allowed a Representative, while Dutton and six other towns with a population of 2,228 are made one district. By classing Dutton and Orono together, they being adjoining towns, the population of the district would have been but 1916—and the other six towns would then form a District of 1785 inhabitants. This arrangement would have more nearly equalized the population of the two Districts. But it would not answer, because one of the Districts would, in this case have been anti-Jackson, and the equal rights of the citizens must be sacrificed to answer the views of party managers. By the operation of this bill, it requires on an average in the county of Lincoln 466 more anti-Jackson than Jackson inhabitants to elect a Representative. In the county of Kennebec 264—in the county of Oxford 575—in Hancock 1567—in Penobscot 1636—and in Washington 482 more anti-Jackson than Jackson inhabitants to elect a representative. These are but a part of the many and obviously unjust and unconstitutional provisions of this Bill. They could not have been the effect of accident, but of deep and dark design to sustain a party by means the most violent, oppressive and base. Is not this worse if possible than the British rotten-Borough System? and is not that party which will countenance such measures properly termed the British party; and hostile to those free, equal, republican principles, in defence of which our Fathers sacrificed their fortunes and their lives?

HANCOCK.

STATE NOMINATIONS. National Republican Ticket. Election, Sept. 12, 1831.

FOR GOVERNOR,
DANIEL GOODENOW.

SENATORS FOR YORK COUNTY,
JOSEPH PRIME, of Berwick,
HORACE PORTER, of Kennebunk,
JOHN A. MORRILL, of Limerick.

FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS,
JEREMIAH BROOKS, of York.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
ELDER HENRY SMITH, of Alfred.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

GOVERNOR.

The objections brought against Mr. Goodenow are trifling and unimportant. To one unblinded by prejudice, to the honest seeker after truth they will appear weak and valueless, and serve only to render ridiculous the party guilty of such quibbling. The great & important questions to be asked when canvassing the merits of a candidate for office, are, "Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the constitution?" To each & all of these questions, when put in relation to Mr. Goodenow, affirmative answers can be safely given. *Even his enemies concede as much.* Why then should he not be elected?—Is the opposing candidate equally worthy the votes of the people? For ought we know Gov. Smith may possess decent talents, but it must be admitted that he has a most singular method of making them known. His course as Governor has not been brilliant. He may be "capable," but he appears to want that energy which is necessary for one in his station; he may be "honest" at heart, but he does not appear to possess sufficient decision of character to bear him up against the bad advice of his friends. Else why did he affix his signature to such a silly thing as the "Healing Act?" Why has he adopted the system of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies?" &c. &c. He may desire to be "faithful to the Constitution," but was he so, when he approved the "Apportionment bill?" Gov. Smith is supported and governed by the supporters of the present national administration—by the justifiers of every act of Jackson, however derogatory to virtue or to the honor of our country it may be. Such a man deserves not the office, and such a party ought not to be clothed with power.

Mr. GOODENOW is firm, decided and independent. He is just the man we want in the Executive Chair. Let the people acquaint themselves with the characters of the two men and we have no fears as to the result. Goodenow must inevitably be elected by a triumphant majority.

SENATORS.

Joseph Prime, of Berwick.—An experienced legislator—a republican in profession and practice—a farmer.

Horace Porter, of Kennebunk.—A correct, intelligent, honest and liberal merchant—a kind-hearted, generous and honorable man—in all his professions and actions a republican emphatically.

John A. Morrill, of Limerick.—An active intelligent and honest merchant and farmer.—For the real essence of republicanism, he is second to no man.

These gentlemen are all friends of the working men and were selected with a view to their interests. *They are men who have made themselves by their industry and perseverance and therefore understand the necessities and feel for the distresses of the laboring class.*

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

Col. **Jeremiah Brooks** of York, has been nominated by a County Convention for Register of Deeds.—He must if elected remove to Alfred, the law requiring that the office shall be held there. To this he has assented, and if elected will add a very respectable family to that village.—Col. Brooks is highly respected in York as a citizen and a gentleman. He is highly, and indeed pre-eminently qualified for the office. His penmanship is of the first order, his habits are correct and industrious, and

his whole deportment is exactly suited to such an office.

He was proscribed by our republican Sheriff, Herrick, from the office of gaoler at York, (which office he performed to great satisfaction,) because he was not a worshipper of Jackson.—When such old fashioned republicans as Brooks and Leighton, are most unceremoniously turned out of office by such a spurious breed as Benja. J. Herrick, it is time that the people should rectify matters.—As this same Col. Brooks was no doubt removed by the order of Jere. Goodwin, it will be a fair retribution that Jere. Brooks should take his place.—And when he shall have served fifteen years and have gained as much in fees and contingencies as Goodwin and shall have put on as many airs and practiced as much dictation and tyranny, we, the people will choose a successor for him also. LYMAN.

ELDER HENRY SMITH.

A more faithful man was never elected to any public office, than Elder Smith. He has held the office of County Treasurer a number of years, and has discharged his duties to the satisfaction of every body. No man will dare to accuse him of any want of fidelity. No man will dare to accuse him of any mismanagement of the finances of the county. His character is in every respect unimpeachable. Yet the Jackson proscription system is to be extended to him. He is to be deprived of his office, because his conscience tells him that Jackson's and Gov. Smith's administrations are not entitled to his confidence and support. Will the people of this county set still, and see such a man, who has heretofore had the charge of the county funds, turned from an office, the duties of which he has discharged to the entire acceptance of the public? Will they see such a man charged with a suspicion of unfaithfulness, by being deprived of a trust which he has fulfilled with so much accuracy and honesty? We believe that there is too much virtue in the citizens of York County, to suffer them to act so inconsistently—too much regard for honesty and integrity, to see an honest man degraded by a set of men who regard nothing but party—caring nothing about the public welfare.

CAUTION.

The friends of the Register of Deeds are circulating a report that if Col. Brooks shall be elected Register, the office will be removed to York. *Now the truth is, and we wish it distinctly understood; that by law the office must be at Alfred, and Brooks, if elected, must remove there, and he understands it perfectly.*

That there may be no misconception, we wish this to be published in every paper until the election.

By an act of the Legislature of this State approved Jan. 27, 1821, entitled an act to provide for the safe keeping of Public Records, and for regulating the quality of paper, for Books and Public Records:—

"It is enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Court of Sessions in each county in this State to provide a suitable fire proof building, a building of brick and stone, where the same has not already been done, for the safe keeping of records, files, papers and documents, which now remain or shall hereafter accumulate in the offices of the Register of Deeds, Register of Probate, and Clerk of the Judicial Courts of this State; which building or buildings shall contain separate fire-proof rooms, for said offices, with suitable alcoves, cases and boxes for pressing the said records, files and documents."

Coming Out. The Lancaster (Pa.) Herald, in the last number, holds the following language respecting the President.

"Having been among the earliest supporters of Jackson for the Presidency, it is with no ordinary feelings of regret & mortification we find the high expectations we had formed of his civic worth and talents disappointed, and that instead of the open and honest course we had anticipated would characterize his administration, disunion and intrigue have been the order of the day. Instead of the firm and fearless conduct we had expected as the result of his honest purposes and independent judgment, we find the councils of our country weak and distracted; instead of the confidence we supposed his energy and wisdom would inspire, nothing but distrust prevails."

MR. EMERY'S REMARKS.

The following is a sketch of the remarks of **MOSES EMERY, of Saco, in the Republican Convention at Kennebunk, on the 16th inst.**

Mr. EMERY said, he had often remarked the pains the Jackson leaders are at to mystify every subject they touched, and to direct public attention to every point of a case but the real question at issue—indeed they have the effrontery to boast of their very faults until their deluded followers are made to consider them virtues, and to adhere to the party for the very reasons, which should cause them to quit it at once and forever. Of all their projects to delude the people, their gross perversion of party names is perhaps most conspicuous. While in regard to our foreign policy they advocate the doctrines of the old Tories before and during our revolution;—while they are stretching the executive power so much beyond all former precedent as to clothe the President with all the prerogatives of the most absolute monarch;—while their administration has appointed more federalists to office than any one since the elder Adams, they have the effrontery to call themselves Democratic Republicans and to denounce the friends of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe as federalists. In this way they often place themselves in a queer predicament. The committee appointed at the late Jackson caucus at Alfred, to draft an address to the people, commence their labor in these words; "A convention of the Democratic republicans of the County of York, &c." There were seven on this committee. Now Sir, would you believe it, the chairman and two others of the number, at least, have the reputation of being federalists. I would (said Mr. E.) notice a few of the false assertions and mis-stated facts in that address, but I believe it contains its own antidote, and am very willing, that the people should read it without comment. But the resolutions of that caucus, which were reported by their most talented men, and may be taken as their manifesto, you will excuse me for examining briefly. 'The first is in these words.

"Resolved, That the President by the course which he has pursued, by the talents and integrity which he has manifested, has given the lie to the predictions of his opponents and has fully answered the most sanguine hopes of his friends. And that in our opinion the best interests of the country will be promoted by his re-election."

PREDICTIONS VERIFIED.

Mr. E. said he had no right to question the truth of that part of the resolution, which purports to express the opinion of that convention. People often entertain strange opinions where their wills or their purses are concerned. But the fact so modestly stated, viz. that the course which the President had pursued had given the lie to the predictions of his opponents, he had the right to declare untrue, and he did so declare it, and he called on Jackson men to put their finger on a single prediction of his opponents from the time Mr. Ritchie said, "the election of General Jackson would prove a curse to the country," down to the moment of his inauguration, which had not been fulfilled—yea more than fulfilled.

It was predicted, "that Gen. Jackson was so little acquainted with the duties of a President and with the variety of talent necessary to discharge the minor offices that he would be liable to make mistakes and to be imposed upon." Has not this been fulfilled? These mistakes and impositions have been so frequent as to cause the addition of another word to our vocabulary, to express the putting a man into office by mistake, and the turning him out again. It is not a little singular that his friends are denying the truth of this prediction, at the moment they are extolling Jackson for nortontizing his cabinet officers as unworthy the places to which he appointed them.

It was predicted, "that he was a man of such violent passions as would be likely to dismiss good men from office for honestly preferring Mr. Adams." Has the President's course given the "lie" to this prediction. Almost every village in the country has witnessed its fulfillment. But why adduce proof. Jackson has been in such a passion for days together on account only of a little petticoat affair as to receive from a fast friend of his the name of a "Roaring Lion," which it is presumed he will always retain by universal consent.

It was predicted "that he might violate the constitution and laws of the U. S. because he had often done it before." He has fulfilled this prediction in his refusal to execute the treaties with the Indians—in the course taken in regard to the Turkish negotiation—in his practice of franking letters to get himself nominated for re-election—in removing faithful public officers to make room for personal favorites. What did we predict of Jackson which has not already become matter of history? How many disgraceful acts have been done by Jackson, in his short reign of terror and confusion, which his opponents did not predict! It was not predicted that he would endeavor to conciliate the Court of St. James by throwing disgrace upon his own country, or that he would be controlled in his Presidential duties by such men as Amos Kendall, & Co. or that he would be influenced by a woman of bad reputation to dismiss his cabinet. The Jackson party considering the facts, ought at least to give their "opponents" credit for being moderate in their predictions.

Their reasons for continuing to support President Jackson are given in the next Resolve and I think you will agree with me, if they can give no better, they ought to abandon him at once. It is as follows:—

"Resolved, That the administration by the recovery of the West India Trade—our claims on Denmark, Brazil and Colombia—by securing a free trade to the Black Sea—by causing a reduction of more than three millions of duties, which had been unnecessarily and wantonly laid upon tea, coffee, molasses, sugar, salt, &c. by paying off more than twenty-five millions of the public debt—by detecting defaulters and depriving them of the means of future peculations—by bringing back the government to those democratic principles which guided a Jefferson—and by its industry, economy and devotion to the interests of the people, has rendered itself deserving not only of the gratitude, but of the cheerful and hearty support of every friend to his country."

WEST-INDIA PORTS.

First, What does the West India Trade amount to? The single manufacturing town of Providence in R. I. I am informed, buys more of our eastern lumber than any Island in the West Indies. So much for the amount of the Trade.—Are we better off on account of Mr. McLane's management? Let a few facts determine. Though the British permit our vessels to go to their W. I. ports, they are allowed to make us pay whatever duty they please, and have actually put on such high duties, that we cannot go there at all. Before we carried our lumber, &c. in our own vessels to other ports than British from which it was distributed to all the W. I. Islands, but now this indirect trade is cut off. The British on the contrary come from St. Johns of Halifax into our ports with a load of mackerel, which they were not permitted to do before, undersell our own fishermen, take a load of lumber back, enter at one of their custom houses and clear out for the West Indies, where they are not required to pay any duty. In addition to this, British ships are in all our southern ports loading with the cotton, naval stores and flour; the carrying of all which had before been enjoyed by our own countrymen. This arrangement of the Jackson administration, therefore, amounts to a shutting up of the W. I. ports against us, and an opening of all our ports to the British, and is in exact accordance with the political notions of that party, which would turn all our mechanics and laborers out of employment, and substitute British.

TREATIES.

But it is said this administration is entitled to the credit of recovering our claims on Brazil, Colombia and Denmark. Was not the treaty with Denmark negotiated by the minister appointed by Mr. Adams, before any advice had been received from this administration? Such I think was the fact with regard to the treaty with Brazil (negotiated by Mr. Tudor) and the treaty with Colombia. Claiming the credit of these treaties is characteristic of the pretended hero of two wars and his worshippers. Well, but Jackson has secured a free trade to the Black Sea, say the 4th of July committee. If so it is news to me. The emperor Nicholas with the blood and treasure of Russia, purchased that right for us. For certain extraordinary privileges to be granted us by the Turks, Jackson's minister, Mr. Rhind, in return for the favors done us by

Russia, stipulated to furnish the Sultan with ships of war to fight the Russians with. Mr. Tazewell of Va. formerly the idol of Jacksonism, "characterized the whole transaction, (i. e. the negotiation of the Turkish treaty) from its outset to its conclusion, as a lawless, unconstitutional usurpation of power on the part of the President." Now what is worse than all the rest for this Jackson resolution committee, the said Turkish treaty has never been ratified. I would beg the gentlemen, who drafted those 4th July resolutions to inform me how they come to make so many blunders in so few words.

THE TARIFF.

Of all the frivolous pretences to curry popular favor for this administration, their boast of "the reduction of duties on molasses, &c. &c." is most bare faced.—I will notice one thing. The increased duties were put on to molasses in 1828, by the Jacksonites themselves, they having a majority voted for it *en masse*—the Adamsites voted against it. They have therefore only corrected a fault, which they ought not to have committed. After all I am inclined to think the cure worse than the disease, as molasses has risen instead of falling since the reduction of the duties. The consumer has not been benefited certainly.

PUBLIC DEBT.

But this administration has paid off more than twenty-five millions of the public debt. So says the resolution. Now where did they get this money? I will tell you,—it came into their hands from the American System, against which, as against almost every other measure of our former administrations, they wage an exterminating war—the system of protecting our own industry commenced by Washington, advocated by Jefferson and his successors, and carried to perfection by the splendid talents and unsullied patriotism of Henry Clay. From this system they have derived the means of paying off twenty-five millions of the public debt, and of filling their own pockets too. But then this Administration, with an increasing revenue, has paid less than was paid by Mr. Adams in the same time by a very large difference of interest.

DEFAULTERS.

The resolution proceeds, "by detecting defaulters and depriving them of the means of future peculations—by bringing back the government to those Democratic principles which guided a Jefferson," &c. This is wonderful! They have turned about two thousand men out of office and have detected one defaulter—Tobias Watkins.* Now let us see whether they have not put the means of committing peculations into the hands of other defaulters. The present Secretary of State, Mr. Livingston, while District Attorney in the State of New-York, embezzled one hundred thousand dollars of the public money, for which Mr. Jefferson turned him out of office. Jackson, to bring the government back to the Democratic principles which guided a Jefferson, appointed this same defaulter to the high office in his gift. Mr. Barry the present Postmaster General has long been and is now defaulter to the government, in the sum of \$10,000, and Jackson has put the whole revenue of the Post-Office Department into his hands by way, I suppose, of "depriving" of the means of future "peculations"! It sides all this how many of Jackson's new officers have already committed depredations upon the government and the public.—We have robbed the mails, others neglected some unable to pay one cent over to the treasury of all the public monies which have come into their hands, and are yet retained in office. I am sorry that committee should break all this "bringing back the government to the Democratic principles which guided a Jefferson."

Mr. Watkins was appointed on the recommendations of Tazewell and White, two leading Jackson U. S. Senators.—Ed.

[To be continued.]

We are inclined to believe that the National Republicans of Maine have been exceedingly happy in their selection of a candidate for Governor. Mr. Goodenow was formerly treasurer of the House of Representatives of the State, and is a gentleman of highly respectable talents, of pleasing and conciliatory manners, and amiable and beloved in private life.—Haverhill (Mass.) Gazette.

FRIEND & ADVOCATE.

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 30, 1831.

Baptist & Methodist Missionaries.

Previous to the election of Gen. Jackson, it was prophesied by many, that consequences would follow his elevation to the Presidency, dangerous to the interests, the peace, and the liberties of this country. But it was never once imagined that his arm would be raised against the helpless and unoffending Indian, and the heralds of our holy religion. No man ever predicted, that his administration would place itself in opposition to those who were labouring for the eternal interests of man. No man ever dreamed that the President of a people, who had fled to this part of the world for the purpose of enjoying liberty of conscience, and who endured every thing for the free exercise and enjoyment of their religion, would be found aiding in, and countenancing an outrage, wherein the ministers of that religion, peaceably engaged in the work of their master, have been dragged in chains from their homes, exposed to the menaces, insults and cruelties of a merciless soldiery, and confined in a prison intended only for those who had set at defiance the laws of God and man. But however unexpected is such a state of things, the rulers of this country have become actors in a scene at which every patriot, yea, at which angels must weep. Can it be possible, every one must inquire on reading the letters of the Methodist and Baptist Missionaries among the Cherokee nation, can it be possible that these acts are allowed among a people who profess to call themselves republicans, and who are daily crying out against the least indication on the part of the government, of an interference in matters of religion? Can it be possible that the power of this government is to be brought to bear against the religion of Christ? and to be felt too in such a manner as that its messengers are to be borne down and treated with a cruelty and indignity, surpassing, if possible, anything ever exhibited under an Algerine despotism? What! in a christian land, under a christian President, the minister of Christ, dragged from his home, with one end of a chain about his own neck, and the other about the neck of a horse, and thus in the darkness of night, compelled to travel on foot for miles!!! Gracious God! is it thus, in a land on which the smiles of thy good Providence have so long rested, that thy holy religion is to be trampled under foot? Shall the people of this country quietly look on and behold such a contempt of personal liberty, such a violation of our constitution; such an insult to our Maker! We know that vengeance becometh long to God; and that this iniquity will be visited upon the people of this land, who have elevated the perpetrators of these deeds to power, no one who believes in the existence of a God of righteousness, can doubt. Have the descendants of the pilgrims of New-England so far degenerated as not to be aroused in opposition to an administration, which is thus preparing to bring upon us the wrath of God, and the contempt of every other christian people? which is thus threatening destruction to that religion, which our fathers valued above all price; and which we their sons still cling to as our only stay in life, and our only portion in death?

We invite the attention of our readers to the following statement of facts in relation to the outrage above referred to.

Georgia and the Cherokees.

The following account of the flagrant proceedings of the Georgians in relation to the Missionaries to the Cherokees, is taken from the quarterly report, published in the New-York Christian Advocate, of the Rev. Mr. McLeod, a Missionary of the Methodist Church, among the Cherokee Indians. Mr. McLeod, it will be observed, did not reside within the limits of the State of Georgia, and consequently was not liable to arrest, even by the laws of that State. It was upon this ground, doubtless, that he was released when he arrived at head quarters.

Mr. McLeod's Statement.

ATHENS, E. TENN. JULY 16, 1831.

DEAR BROTHER:—The present state of affairs in the bounds of the Cherokee mission makes it necessary to hasten on this my third quarterly report. Receiving the painful intelligence, while on a visit in East Tennessee, of

the Rev. J. I. Trott, the assistant preacher on Conasauga circuit, I hastened to the nation, in order if possible, to make some efforts for his release from prison, and to adopt such measures as were in my power for the support of the mission in these perilous times. When I got into the nation, brother Trott had given bail, and returned home to attend to the duties of his charge. I then hurried on to Creek Path, to attend my quarterly meeting there, which was held on the 2d and 3d inst.

On the 7th inst. myself and the Rev. Martin Wells, from the Chatteoga station, reached the residence of brother Trott, when we were informed he was again arrested by a detachment of the guards on the preceding day for the same offence, and had left word for me to come and see him. Early in the morning of the 8th, I and brother Wells started in quest of our captured brother, and about ten o'clock we met the guard, with the prisoner, on a line of march for head quarters, having in company with brother Trott the Rev. Mr. Worcester, a Presbyterian missionary, arrested also for residing within the charter of the state, and dragged off from a sick family. These two brethren and an Indian, chained by the neck to the baggage wagon, were driven on foot before the mounted horsemen, as part of the punishment inflicted on them for what the guard call their obstinacy. I rode up to Col. Nelson, sub-commander of the Georgia guard, and politely asked permission to speak to the prisoners. He told me I could do so as they advanced, provided I talked loud enough to be heard by the guard.

In our conversation I asked brother Trott if he had been chained the preceding night. He answered in the affirmative. Said I, "have they any law to chain a prisoner when they have sufficient reason to believe that he would not run away?" He said, "I suppose they have no law for it; but such are their orders," adding that the guard were more inclined to lenity than even their orders would allow them. I told him I had no doubt of that, but remarked, "It seems they act more from orders than from law, or that when they want a law they can make one," quoting in the last expression what I am informed was the language used by Col. Sandford, the chief commander. Some of the guard then began to threaten me with an arrest, if I did not mind how I talked. I told them I had simply expressed my opinion as a freeman, without any design to reflect on the present guard, who were executing their orders; but that if I had said anything criminal I was in their power—they could arrest me. Col. Nelson and Sergeant Brooks, hearing the guards talk largely, galloped up from the rear with much apparent rage, and inquired what was the matter. On being informed what I had said, Col. Nelson bitterly cursed me, and ordered me off immediately. I told him that I had said nothing but what I believed to be true, but had not designed to insult the guard. He in a more angry tone, ordered me to "flank off quickly," and backed his order with a severe threat. I then turned off, & told the Col. at his command I would go; but observed, as I rode off, (perhaps rather hastily,) that he would "hear from me again," meaning that the public should have a statement of facts in relation to his conduct. Col. Nelson and Brooks then followed me up with much abusive language, and ordered me to stop. Nelson asked me where I lived I told him, "in West Tennessee." I was then made to dismount—brother Wells ordered off—Nelson and Brooks swearing that I was "the very fellow they had been wanting to get hold of." After going a few steps, my horse was taken from me and sent back to brother Wells, while I was made to run on foot to get up with the other prisoners. A furious storm of human vengeance was beating upon me in all the violence of infuriated oaths and horrid imprecations. I was told if I opened my mouth, I should be run through with the bayonet; and Brooks urged that I should receive one hundred lashes! I was driven through mud holes and branches for some distance; but when their anger had cooled a little, I was suffered to have equal privileges with the other prisoners.

Brother Wells met the Rev. Mr. Thompson, a Presbyterian missionary, and turned back with him, leading my horse along. When Col. Nelson saw them following, he ordered Wells to keep out of sight. He then fell back 70 or one hundred yards, but still kept moving on slowly. Nelson then got down, cut a large club, remounted, rode up to Wells and asked him why he did not obey his or-

ders, giving him a severe stroke on the head with the stick. Brother Wells then told him he was travelling on a public road as a freeman, which he should continue to do, and went on after the guard until he got as far as he had designed to go that day. The Colonel was armed with sword, pistols & a club, and thus displayed his bravery in striking a defenceless and unoffending man merely because he showed signs of friendship to me.

On the preceding day, Dr. Butler, another Presbyterian missionary, was arrested by the guards, chained around the neck, and made to walk by the side of a mounted soldier until it became so dark his life was in imminent danger every moment. He was then placed behind the soldier, the chain fastened around his neck with a padlock and the other end locked to a rope around the horse's neck. In this situation the horse fell backwards on both his riders into a gully which came very near killing them both. Two or three of the soldier's ribs were broken. On Friday night, the 5th, Dr. Butler joined us at Hightower; and he, Mr. Worcester, and I were chained together for the night, and brother Trott was chained to the Indian prisoner. On Sunday evening, the 10th, after much abuse from Brooks, hard marching on foot until I and brother Trott both entirely failed, we were marched into head quarters with drum and fife, in quite martial style, and immediately shut up in prison. As we were entering the miserable and filthy prison, Brooks followed us with his curses, saying "Ino that place and into hell all the enemies of Georgia shall go!" On that holy evening we joined and held a prayer meeting in the prison, and felt that the God of Paul and Silas was with us.

On Tuesday the 12th, I was called to appear before the haughty Colonel, when he laid many heavy things to my charge, none of which he could prove. He used strong and sharp words to alarm me. He said if he had known that he could not have made "a case of me," he would have made the soldiers strip me, tie me to a tree, and give me fifty lashes! He even seemed to regret that he had not pursued this course with me. I was told by him that I should not preach within the charter of the state, and ordered to leave it as quick as possible.

I left my brother prisoners in jail, without having the privilege of bidding them farewell. I have omitted many particulars which will yet be made public. I am prepared to prove that in the present hostile measures of the state towards the missionaries in this nation and other white citizens, policy prevails over law. Col. Nelson told me that their orders from the Government were to let the missionaries feel the heaviest weight of the law, and that they did not intend to show any mercy. What will be the result of these measures is hard to foretell. Liberty of speech and of conscience, and religious toleration, are but empty names in the Cherokee country within "the sovereign limits" of Georgia. May the Lord sustain us until the storm blows over!

Your brother in the bonds of a persecuted Gospel,
D. C. McLeod.

Extract from the Rev. Mr. Worcester's Statement.

Some time after we had lain down, another detachment arrived with Dr. Butler as prisoner. He had been arrested the evening before, and had fared worse than any of us. After crossing three or four miles from home a chain was fastened by a padlock around his neck, and the other end to the neck of a horse, on which one of the guards rode, while he walked. In this way they proceeded for some time after it had become so dark that he could see no obstacle which might be in his way, the horse walking with a quick step and he liable at every moment to fall, and thus to be dragged by the neck till the horse should stop.

JACKSONISM GOING DOWN IN KENTUCKY.

By the authentic returns of the late election, five Clay members of Congress have been chosen, and seven Jackson members—at the last election, ten Jacksonians were chosen and only two Clay men. In the last State Legislature the two parties were equally divided. Now there are seventy-five for Clay, and sixty-three for Jackson.—Let the people of this state follow the example of Kentucky.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

At a meeting of citizens from most of the towns in the County of York, holden at Kennebunk, on Tuesday August 16, pursuant to previous notice,

Hon. NATHAN ELDEN of Buxton, was chosen Chairman, and WILLIAM CUTTS of Saco, and JOHN SKEELE of Sanford, Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. APPLETON, of Alfred, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to select three suitable persons to be recommended to the people of this County, as candidates for the Senate, and one person as a candidate for Register of Deeds, viz.—Nathan D. Appleton of Alfred; Samuel Piereson of Biddeford; Samuel Sands of Buxton; John Frost of Kennebunk; Luther Walker of Limerick; Andrew Laques of Kennebunkport; Jesse Dennett of Lyman; Thomas Smith of Newfield; Edw. S. Moulton of Saco; Stephen Dorman of Sanford; Moses A. Ham of Shapleigh; Theodore F. Jewett of South-Berwick; Moses Hubbard of North-Berwick; George Applebee of Berwick; John Bowdoin of Waterborough; Seth Hatch of Wells, and Josiah Bragdon of York.

On motion of Mr. BURLEIGH, of South-Berwick, Voted, that John A. Burleigh of South-Berwick; Moses Emery of Saco; George Wheelwright of Kennebunkport; Nathaniel Low of South-Berwick; Charles Cutts of Kennebunk; Samuel Leighton of Alfred; Joseph Gilpatrick of Limerick; John B. Porter of Lyman; Abraham L. Carne of Buxton; Charles A. Lord of Kennebunkport and Ezra Dean of Biddeford, be appointed a committee to prepare such resolutions as may be deemed necessary to express the views of this meeting, upon those subjects on, which an expression of the opinions of the people, seem at the present time to be demanded.

On motion of Mr. APPLETON, of Alfred, Jeremiah Brooks of York, Amos B. Goodwin of Saco, Richard Shapleigh of Berwick, Edward E. Bourne of Kennebunk, Stephen Mitchell of Kennebunkport, John Powers of Sanford, Caleb Kimball of Lyman, Jacob Bradbury of Limerick, William Bourne of Wells, Wilson Hobbs of North-Berwick, Benjamin Downing of Kennebunkport, and James W. Roberts of Lyman, were appointed a committee to ascertain, if any good reasons existed why, Elder HENRY SMITH, should not again be nominated for the office of County Treasurer.

The Convention then adjourned until two o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON.

The Committee appointed to select candidates for the Senate, and also for Register of Deeds, reported that they had unanimously agreed, in the selection of

Hon. JOSEPH PRIME, of Berwick, HORACE PORTER, Esq. of Kennebunk, COL. JOHN A. MORRILL, of Limerick, as suitable candidates for Senators, and COL. JEREMIAH BROOKS, of York, as a suitable candidate for the office of Register of Deeds.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of the nomination of a County Treasurer reported, that they were well satisfied that the duties of the office had been faithfully performed by the present Treasurer,

ELDER HENRY SMITH, and that they recommend him to the Convention again to be supported for that office, which reports were accepted.

The following resolutions, reported by the committee for that purpose, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That under a Republican Government, it is the right as well as the duty of the people to assemble from time to time to consult upon the public good—to examine the conduct of their rulers, and, if this be found to be very exceptionable, to endeavor to correct the evil by proposing and supporting in the constitutional way, other men to supply their places.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the conduct of our State Executive in removing men from office where no considerations of public interest seem to have required it, and apparently for no other reason than to punish those, who, at the last election, opposed the successful candidates, and reward those who supported them.

Resolved, That such proceedings are, in our opinion, destructive of the peace and harmony of civil society, subversive of social order, and invite into exercise sordid and selfish principles to the discouragement of those generous and patriotic motives which should guide the suffrages of freemen.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the doings of the last Legislature, in their waste of time and money in efforts to make the acts of a preceding Legislature appear of doubtful validity and thus encroaching upon the powers and duties of another department of the government, and in their undertaking to sanction unconstitutional acts contrary to their obligations to support the constitution and laws of the State.

Resolved, That representation being a personal and not a corporate right, should be equalized, as near as may be, and that an apportionment so contrived as to enable a minority of the people to send a majority of representatives is unequal and oppressive and demands our unqualified censure.

Resolved, That entertaining the foregoing views, we cannot conscientiously support the advocates of such measures at the ensuing election, and that Samuel E. Smith, the present Governor, by adopting the proscription policy of Andrew Jackson has rendered himself unworthy of the confidence of a free, intelligent and high minded people.

Resolved, That the recent developments of transactions at Washington, indicate a state of things disgraceful to the country and evince the necessity of placing at the head of the Nation a man, whose respect for public morals and public decency will deter him from exerting the influence of his station to destroy the barriers between virtue and vice and to pollute social intercourse with an example offensive to delicacy and purity.

Resolved, That in a government like ours, based upon the intelligence and virtue of the citizens, the moral influence of an administration is a subject of deep interest, and that of Gen. Jackson, whether contemplated in the light of the above resolution or in the light of his proscription policy has been pernicious in the extreme. When to have been a furious partizan is a sure passport to favor and not to have voted for the incumbent is punishable as a crime, what is this but to give scope to profligacy and wage an exterminating warfare against the honest and capable?

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the ability and integrity of HENRY CLAY, through whose influence it is hoped that our country will regain the high character for virtue, wisdom and republican principles which she has lost through the folly and wickedness of the present Administration.

Resolved, That we fully concur in the nomination of DANIEL GOODENOW, Esq. as the republican candidate for Governor, and believe that the oldest County in the State will not be backward in yielding her support, for the first time, to one of her own citizens.

Resolved, That the present Register of Deeds, having held his office fifteen years by three successive elections, and being himself an advocate for "rotation in office," ought not to be re-elected—that the office requires a species of talent common to hundreds in the County—that its emoluments are high when compared to the service—that an election for the term of five years puts the officer in a measure out of the reach of the people and enables him to become a malignant partizan and to abuse those who contributed to his elevation—that the present Register is independently rich, holds an office under the United States and is otherwise engaged in guardianships and other vocations of no small profit.

Resolved, That we have the highest confidence in the qualifications and integrity of JEREMIAH BROOKS, Esquire, and that we will use every fair exertion for his election for Register of Deeds for this County.

Resolved, That ELDER HENRY SMITH, Esq. as County Treasurer, entitled to the undiminished and entire confidence, of the people of this County—that his fidelity and integrity and his constant attention to the interest and convenience of those who have business to transact, entitle him to the acknowledgments of the people—and that the attempt to take this office from him at this time and transfer it to one, who lives far out of the centre, whose qualifications are, to say the least, doubtful, and whose employment in editing a newspaper must command most of his time, is impolitic, unjust, and ungrateful and additional evidence of the spirit of proscription and the madness of the times.

Resolved, That we recommend JOSEPH PRIME, HORACE PORTER and JOHN A. MORRILL, Esquires, to be supported as candidates for the Senate at the ensuing election.

THEODORE F. JEWETT, of South-Berwick, was appointed delegate for this Congressional District, to attend the National Convention at Baltimore in December, for the nomination of a President of the United States.

Voted, That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the chairman and Secretary, and made public, by publication in the newspapers.

NATHAN ELDEN, Chairman.

WILLIAM CUTTS, } Secretaries.
JOHN SKEELE, }

MR. GOODENOW.

This gentleman has been before the people of this State for several weeks, as a candidate for next Governor. Sufficient time has now elapsed for a full and general expression of public opinion in regard to his nomination—for the array of arguments against him by the Jackson party, who are bound to oppose him—and for a manifestation of the spirit with which his nomination is received by his political friends. We believe the sentiments of both friends & foes have been freely expressed in every section of the State, and it may be well at this time to ascertain what they are.—His nomination is popular in his own County—(we do not speak at random or without authority for our assertion) notwithstanding the pretensions of his opponents. He will be readily & cheerfully supported by the republican party. That every one expected or solicited his nomination is not pretended; many unquestionably had partialities for other men—but in the selection of Mr. Goodenow they willingly acquiesce. He is well qualified for the office—he is worthy of public confidence—he is a fair and candid opponent to the existing national administration, and he was nominated and brought before the public in a manner truly republican. He is a citizen of our own County, too, and it would certainly be extremely gratifying to have a Governor from among ourselves. Under these circumstances all will readily yield their partialities and cordially unite in supporting Mr. Goodenow for the gubernatorial chair. The accounts received through the newspapers, and from other sources, shew, that the same state of feeling in regard to his nomination exists in every section of the State. In every Republican District or County Convention which has been holden, a resolution expressive of the warmest approbation of Mr. Goodenow's nomination, of the utmost confidence in his talents and integrity, and of a determination to use all fair and honorable exertions to secure his election, has been unanimously adopted. Every republican paper in the State has unequivocally and heartily seconded the nomination by the State Convention. There is no division in the republican ranks, so far as our knowledge extends, on this subject.

The Jackson papers oppose Mr. Goodenow, however, and who would they not oppose, even though he were as "pure as the angels in heaven," provided he did not bow down and worship their idol? But what do these same Jacksonians advance against Mr. G.? His character they cannot, and dare not assail. His talents are too well known and too highly appreciated to afford them the slightest chance for attacking him on this point, with the smallest probability of having their representations believed, and they consequently admit him to be capable. The only objections urged against him are, that he is the son-in-law of Mr. Holmes—that he was Speaker of the House of Representatives of this State in 1830, and that he opposed Mr. Adams in 1824 and supported him in 1828. These are wonderful and weighty charges most truly. That Mr. G. is the son-in-law of Mr. Holmes there is no doubt—but what bearing has this fact upon his qualifications for the office of Governor, among the friends or foes of Mr. H.? Mr. Goodenow is supported on the ground of his own worth, talents and independence, and not because he is connected with Mr. H. With Mr. Holmes, his course, or his character, we have nothing to do while advocating the claims of Mr. Goodenow. Is a man, in this enlightened age, to be denounced for the sins or lauded for the virtues of his father-in-law? Such an objection is worthless and unworthy honorable men.—The fears of "family influence" and that Mr. Holmes will be "Dictator of the State," which

appear to agitate these Jackson patriots, are equally insignificant. They are mere shadows—unmeaning & contemptible cant. So long as our elections are annual, and so long as removals and appointments are so easily effected as at the present time, there can be no danger of such an event—unless the people shall become so debased and corrupted as to be unable to manage their own affairs. These affected fears will not have their intended effect. Men do not much like to have the name of being frightened at shadows, or influenced by unfounded and untenable arguments.—When Speaker of the House Mr. Goodenow evinced much moderation and calmness, and at the same time, firmness and decision. He walked according to the constitution of the State, fearless of the frowns or threats of his political opponents. His great object was to discharge his duty to the State, (and not to a party) faithfully. While Speaker his impartiality drew from the more honest of his opponents expressions of unqualified approbation.—That he opposed Mr. Adams during the early part of his administration and supported him for re-election is a fact. He supported Mr. Crawford for the Presidency, but when Mr. C. was withdrawn, and Mr. Jackson was brought out as the only opposing candidate, he preferred Mr. Adams and supported him for re-election. Pray what "inconsistency" was there in this? Because he had opposed Mr. Adams and did not approve all his acts, must he, in order to be consistent, continue to oppose him, although he considered his only opponent for the highest and most important office in the gift of the people, to be far inferior to him in talents and worth, and indeed altogether unfit for the office? Mr. G. adopted the wise maxim—"of two evils choose the least." He pursued the path which honesty and correct principles pointed out—and this fact so far from being prejudicial to his character, is exactly the reverse.

COUNTY REGISTER'S FEES.

"For entering and recording a deed or other paper of the length of one page or under, twelve cents; and for certifying on the original, the time when, and the book and page where the same may be recorded, five cents."

If the instrument recorded, exceed the length of a page, at the rate of fourteen cents a page, the fees to be paid at the offering of the instrument. For all copies at the rate of fourteen cents a page. For entering in the margin a discharge of a mortgage, to be signed by the person discharging the same, twelve cents."

"And it is to be understood that a page, as mentioned in this Act should contain two hundred and twenty-four words."

See Laws of Maine, Vol. 1, p. 439.

I have had the curiosity to count the words in two Mortgage deeds, each of which contained less than 448 words.

Admitting each to contain 448 words, equal to two pages, the legal fees for recording would be, as follows:

Two pages at the rate of 14 cents a page,	28 cents.
Certifying on the original the time when, &c.	5 cents.
Duty,	17 cents.

Whole amount of legal fees, 50 cents. Look to your deeds, count the words, as see if you have not been compelled to pay from 50 to 75 per cent. more to the Register than he was by law entitled to receive, in his own use.

"And Jeshurun reared fat and kick'd."

The history of no government except our own furnishes an example of the "male influence" of a female upon public affairs since the period that Mrs. Clark governed the army of Great Britain through the Duke of York. This celebrated lady made appointments, distributed commissions to her favorites, punished and removed her enemies and gave the ton to the circle in which she moved; but she did not, like our lady, exercise unlimited sway; she did not upset the Cabinet, nor did the Chief-Magistrate of British people attempt to sustain her or for others to countenance her.—Kentucky Rep.

PATRONAGE. It has been asserted that amount of government money paid to C. Richard M. Johnson, his brothers, brothers-in-law, cousins, &c. &c. during the last six years, is not much short of THIRTEEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. This appears almost incredible, but the Treasury records will show it.—ib.